New York Office: 52 Tribune Building.

London Officer Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

No. 14,445.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

REBELS DRIVEN BACK

General Otis Reports Repulse of Insurgents at San Fernando.

THEY WERE LED BY AGUINALDO

Arrangements for Increasing the Force in the Philippines.

WHAT BOUNTIES WILL COST

The adjutant general received the following cable message from General Otis this afternoon, telling of the repulse of an attack by the insurgents under Aguinaldo near San Fernando this morning: "MANILA, June 16, 1899. 'Addutant General, Washington:

"Northern insurgents concentrated large force near San Fernando, and early this morning attacked MacArthur's troops; enemy quickly repulsed and driven, leaving over fifty dead on field and large number wounded; enemy in retreat; our casulties fourteen wounded, mostly very slight; preparations for this attack in progress several days; believed to be under personal direction of Aguinaldo. OTIS."

Not Before August 1.

Under the most favorable circumstances it will hardly be possible for the government to increase its army in the Philippines up to the 35,000 limit before the 1st of August at the earliest. About 6,000 of the troops destined for service in the Philipnes and included in the proposed 35,000 force are still in this country, and will not be able to reach the scene of action for five or six weeks yet. The officials of the War Department are making every effort. wever, to expedite their departure, and that end have arranged for the immediate preparation of the transports Sheridan, Pennsylvania, Zealandia and Vaencia. These vessels are all at San Fransco, and have accommodations for about 4,400 men. Unless present plans miscarry, all these vessels will start for Manila about the end of the month.

Between them they will carry the follow-ng troops: Eight companies of the 24th nfantry, 896 men; eight companies of the 25th Infantry, 896 men; six troops of the 4th Cavalry, 700 men; two companies of 14th Infantry, 220 men.

In addition to these reinforcements, pro-vision will have to be made for the trans-portation of about 1,700 recruits now unlergoing instruction at the Presidio of San Francisco, and the 19th Regiment of In-fantry, numbering about 1,300 men, now in camp at Middletcwn, Pa. Unless the government charters vessels for the transportation of these troops their departure for the scene of action will be delayed until the return of some of the transports now

Cost of Volunteer Regiments.

Some army officers who have been figuring on the expense of the organization of the three volunteer regiments in the Philippines say that execution of the proposed plan will cost the government in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 in the single item of travel pay allowances to such volunteers now in the Philippines as may re-enlist for further service. This calculation is based on an estimate of an allowance of about \$450 for each such recruit and on the fur-ther statement that about 2,000 volunteers will be secured in the Philippines. The travel pay allowance will be paid to the travel pay allowance will be paid to the men on their enlistment, and so is naturally looked upon as being in the nature of a

bounty.

An allowance of \$450 for each recruit is given as an average for all, but, as a matter of fact, volunteers belonging to the Pennsylvania regiment will be entitled to

The travel pay allowances is computed on the distance between Manila and the home stations of the volunteers by way of San Francisco. Of course, if more than 2,000 of the Philippine volunteers re-enlist, the bounty" payments would be proportion ately greater than the figures given above, the rate for 3,000 men being \$1,350,000. three new regiments will consist of about 1,500 men each, or 4,500 in all; so that 1,500 men each, or 4,500 in all; so that i only 2,000 men are secured in the Philip pines it will be necessary to forward 2,500 recruits from this country. The latter, of course, will not be entitled to the bounty.

Casualties in the Philippines. A statement prepared in the office of the

adjutant general in regard to the casualties In the army, including troops in the Philippines, from the beginning of the insurred tion, February 4, up to June 6, last, shows as follows:

Killed in action 226; died of wounds received in action, 69; died of disease contracted in line of duty, 364, making a total death list of 659. The total number of wounded during the same period is stated These statistics were prepare prior to the severe engagements partici-pated in by Gen. Lawton's force at Zapote river and Cavite province, where the ficial statement has been prepared of the number of sick and incapacitated men in Gen. Otis' army, but it is known to be Gen. Otis' army, but it is known to be large, some authorities placing the number as high as 2,000 or 3,000.

THE PARIS COMMERCIAL BOURSE.

Consul General Gowdy Describes It in a Recent Report. Consul General Gowdy writes to the State

Department from Paris, May 4: "The first regular bourse of commerce was established at Antwerp in 1531; Rouen followed in 1556, then Hamburg, London, Amsterdam, and finally Paris in 1645.

"As is usual in France, the bourse of commerce was created under the patronage of the chamber of commerce and at the request of the various syndical chamthe request of the various syndical enam-bers. The concession was granted for the present building by the city of Paris in 1886 (it standing on ground belonging to the town, on the site of the old corn ex-

known as the Societe Anonyme de la Bourse de Commerce, which collects rents from those holding offices, as follows: Ground floor, large offices with entries on the and the street, 3,000 francs (\$1,737) yearly offices opening on the hall only, 4,000 to 6.000 francs (\$579 to \$1,158); entresol, 1,50

francs (\$289.50) per annum; first floor, 1,000 to 1,200 francs (\$193 to \$231); second floor, 800 to 1,000 francs (\$154.40 to \$193). "The secretary states that the average attendance on the trading floor is from 1,200 to 5,000, the latter number being

reached on days when the grain dealers congregate. It is calculated that on these days 10,000,000 francs' worth of business is transacted at the bourse. The articles chiefly traded within the building are sugar, oil, grain, seeds, flour, forage and alcoho This business transacted in the hall of e bourse of commerce is under the control of the chamber of commerce, the com pany holding the lease of the building hav-ing no authority beyond the enterprise of

hourse of commerce is open to the public from 9 till 7, except on fete days, which are decided by the chamber of com-

New Place for Prof. Strong. EUGENE, Oregon, June 16.-The board of regents has elected Prof. F. S. Strong of New Haven, Conn., president of the Uni-

versity of Oregon, to succeed G. H. Chap-

man, resigned.

He Will Be an Active and Determined Rival of Bryan.

A Dangerous Snag Avoided by the Pennsylvania State Con-

The eastern democrats feel that they have succeeded in steering clear of a dangerous snag in avoiding a downright fight in the Pennsylvania state convention over the Chicago platform and the money question. By indorsing all democratic platforms, that last adopted at Chicago included, they avoided specifying the '96 platform, and the recognition of the "matchless leader," W. J. Bryan, satisfies a multitude of doubts. The Bryan people think they are going to have the Pennsylvania delegation at the next democratic national convention, not only for Bryan, but for the platform as Those democrats who are quietly working to overcome Bryan and the platform do not, however, regard it as at all conclusive that a "matchless leader" in-dorsement of this sort indicates a senti-

delegations from the several states where Bryan and free silver are strong. Mr. Gorman's Candidacy.

ment in the state that will result in a Bryan-Chicago platform delegation to the 1890 convention. They will be very well satisfied to get off with that sort of an in-

dorsement in all the eastern states if they can avoid the selection next year of pledged

There is no longer any doubt in the minds of men well informed as to what is going on that Mr. Gorman is an active and determined rival of Mr. Bryan and that he is receiving some very material assistance. It is said that in time Mr. Gorman will openly declare his candidacy, and that this declaration will be the signal to start a game of very clever politics. The anti-Bryanites do not count with cer-tainty on being able to beat Bryan in the fight for the Pennsylvania delegation, but nght for the Pennsylvania delegation, one there do they concede that Bryan is likely to get that delegation. They are, however, counting very confidently on two important delegations which Bryan's friends have not thought it possible to get away from the Nebraskan. These are the Massachusetts and the Illinois delega-tions. The Bryan people count confidently on George Fred Williams being able to secure a solid silver Bryan delegation from Massachusetts, and the professions of both the Harrison and the Altgeld factions in Illinois are such as to give the impression that it would be impossible to get anything but a solid Bryan delegation out of that state. It is known, however, that the Gorman people are counting for a certainty on both these delegations.

Anti-Bryan Claims. Gorman's friends count on the entire New

England contingent, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Illinois delegations, and on uninstructed delegations from other states, who can be influenced and controlled after they get to the convention.

OLD MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Gettleman Discloses His Identity When Near Death.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16 .- The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Joseph Gettleman, a brother of Adam Gettleman, a prominent Milwaukee brewer, about twenty years ago, has been cleared in by the receipt of a letter in this city h the Gettleman family announcing Joseph's death in Huntington, Ark., on April 14. Joseph Gettleman had been living at Gernantown, Wis. A family quarrel is said to have been the cause for his leaving home. On his departure he took the name of Joseph Ilea, and after wandering all over the country, settled down in Arkanortly before his death, realizing tha his time on earth was short, he divulged

his true name to his wife and requested waukee of his whereabouts. Mrs. Hea. or Gettleman, and her children will remove

ALL QUIET AT BLUEFIELDS. Gunboat Vixen Takes Position at Entrance of the Bay.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.-Passengers on the steamer Jarl from Bluefields report all political affairs in Bluefields extremely

The American gunboat Vixen has crossed the bar and has taken up a position just over the entrance of the bay. From this and the mountain of the Bluefields river and has the Nicaraguan custom house and the army posts on the bluff at the entrance of the harbor at its mercy.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA. American Marine Dies of the Disease -No Other Cases.

HAVANA, June 16 .- A marine who was on duty at the Machina wharf developed yellow fever on Thursday and died here to day. There are no new cases. The marines sleep in a small barracks on the wharf, where they breathe the foul air of

The seaman from Cartagena whom Dr Brunner said was not suffering from yel-low fever is now entirely well, but is still quarantined. There are no other cases on board his vessel.

BIG LUMBER MILLS BURNED. Mabie, McClure Company's Loss Estimated at \$50,000.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CUMBERLAND, Md., June 16.-A report has just been received here of the destruction by fire yesterday at Mabie, W. Va. near Elkins, of the large hardwood lumber mills of the Mable, McClure Company. The mill was located on Roaring Creek railroad, a branch of the West Virginia Central, and was finely equipped. The loss is about \$50,000; partially insured. The lumber yard and smaller buildings were saved by ployes with fire-fighting apparatus, mill was rushed with orders.

ELKS MOVING ON ST. LOUIS.

Advance Guard Has Arrived, Follow ed by Thousands More.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16 .- The advance guard of the Elks' conclave has arrived in the city. First to come was the Milwaukee Lodge, which is here to take the convention to the cream city next year. It claims to have the active support of New Orleans and a number of other cities, and to have the inside track on its competitors for the honor. A member of the Denver Lodge has been in the city the past three days preparing a surprise for his opponents in the race for the next convention the attractions the Denverites will have is a handsome collection of elks' heads, which will be placed on exhibition in their head-

The local committees are at work completing their plans for the reception and en-tertainment of the city's guests during the ncampment. The parade is expected to the finest thing of the kind ever given any where in the United States, and arrange ments have been made on a scale elaborate enough to justify the prediction that it will

Bids for Steam Heating Repairs in Disapproves of Beet Sugar Bounty Murderer of Miss Amanda Clarke the Treasury.

Supervising Architect's Office May Says No Effort Was Made to Aged Woman Who Came to See Disbar It.

The supervising architect's office of the Treasury Department is engaged in another struggle with the Philadelphia Steam Heating Company, which is now conclud-

ing a contract for the steam heating in the new city post office building. This time the struggle is over a contract for repairs to the steam heating plant of the Treasury Department itself. Some time ago the supervising architect's office prepared plans and specifications for

considerable changes in the steam heating plant of the treasury. The plans called for the removal of six hot-water heating boilers, the furnishing, setting and connecting of six new boilers to replace the old ones. The plans also provided for the putting in of smoke-consuming furnaces and general repairs to the heating plant in the treasury, as well as in the Winder and Butler buildings, occupied by branches of

Not Allowed to Bid at First. Charles F. Wood, representing the Philadelphia Steam Heating Company, made application for the plans and specifications, that his company might bid in the bids which were advertised for. Mr. Wood was refused these plans and specifications, on the ground that his concern was unsatisfactory to the supervising architect's office, which would not consider any bid made by the firm. Mr. Wood made an appeal to Secretary Gage, claiming that he at least

had the right to make a bid, and that if the bid was thrown out afterward on good grounds he would not complain. He was determined, however, that he should be After talking with Secretary Gage on Wednesday and Thursday the Secretary issued instructions that the firm should be allowed to submit a bid. firm should be allowed to submit a bid. This was done, and the bids were opened yesterday afternoon.

yesterday atternoon.

It was found that there were three bidders, as follows: Philadelphia Steam Heating Company, \$23,993; E. Keeler Company, Williamsport, Pa., \$25,590; Zeller & Co., Washington, \$32,299. The advertisements did not call for the completion of the work within a given time. The Philadelphia concern agreed to complete the work by October 15 and the Keeler Company within three months.

The names and figures were given out at the architect's office this morning. Mr. Taylor, the supervising architect, said that the contract would be awarded within a few days.

Will Debar the Lowest Bidder. He was asked about the story that he would attempt to debar the Philadelphia company from the contract, they being the lowest bidders. He was then asked if he could debar them.

"Certainly we can do so," he said. can debar any firm whose work upon public buildings has been unsatisfactory. I do not know what will be done about the matter now, but this office will certainly recommend that the firm be debarred and heir bid rejected. They were awarded the contract for the steam heating of the new city post office in Washington against the nmendations of this office, and their ork has in no way improved our opinion of them. Some time in March we sought bids for work on the public building at Camden, N. J. The Philadelphia Steam Heating Company applied for plans and specifications. We refused to give them, and our action at that time was sustained by Secretary Gage.'

Mr. Taylor intimated that this was about the time of the trouble with the firm over new post office, but said that the firm had been unsatisfactory to the Mr. Taylor was asked if his office vears. cept a black list.

A Black List.

"There are certain men and firms," he said, "who are not awarded contracts by this office. There is practically a blacklist although we don't keep a man in that position indefinitely if his work elsewhere improves his standing with us later." Assistant Secretary Taylor did not care

much to talk on the subject, saying that Mr. Wood had been to see him. Mr. Taylor said he understood that the Philadelphia concern would finish its work on the city post office by Saturday night; at any rate later than the 25th.

Mr. Taylor was again asked about the report made some time ago by Capt. Collins of the treasury and Capt. Canaga of the Navy Department. This report, it will be remembered, dealt with the difference between the architect's office and the tractors. Mr. Taylor again declined make any portion of the report public, say was a small matter, and if the wspapers were permitted to handle little detail of that kind in every branch the government the government would be able to do little else.

"It is charged that Capts. Collins and Canaga criticised the architect's office for improper preparations of plans and for other defects. If this is true why not make "It is not true," Mr. Taylor answered.

"There was no criticism in the report, which was a straight business matter." It is supposed that the Philadelphia firm will make a hot fight to secure the con-tract, notwithstanding the practically announced intention of the architect's to debar the firm.

A Fight in Prospect.

In the event the Philadelphia concern is thrown out by the supervising architect it is believed that its representatives here will demand a public explanation of the reasons why it is considered unfavorably by the bureau. This will involve the publication of the report submitted by Capts. Collins and Canaga, which bears directly upon the manner in which the Philadelphia company performed its contract at the post office It is claimed on behalf of the that this report will exonerate it in every particular and that its publication, which has heretofore been strictly prevented, will hrow a great deal of light upon the methods in vogue in the supervising archi tect's bureau, which have contributed to the delays and the unsatisfactory condi-tions in the construction of the Washington post office and other public buildings. The controversy, therefore, is being noted with unusual interest, as it is expected that as it develops it will result in the for-mulation of much material for the interrupted congressional investigation into the record of the erection of the Washington

Precedence of Army Officers. The War Department has issued an order

in regard to precedence of subordinate army officers, which prescribes that cadets rank regimental sergeant majors, and that ordnance sergeants, commissary sergeants, nest quartermaster sergeants, electrician ser geants, hospital stewards, first-class sergeants, hospital sewarts, historiass ser-geants of the signal corps, chief musicians, principal musicians, chief trumpeters and saddler sergeants rank first sergeants of

MR. GORMAN'S CANDIDACY A PROBABLE FIGHT PINGREE USES VETO JOHN BERRY HANGED

and Another Bill.

PHILADELPHIA FIRM THE LOWEST HE CRITICISES THE LEGISLATURE DROP FELL AT 10:30 O'CLOCK

Rea h Tax Dodger.

CITY POST OFFICE INVOLVED FAILED IN ITS MISSION HISTORY OF THE CASE

LANSING, Mich., June 16 .- Gov. Pingree marked the closing day of the legislature by sending in veto messages, which were made incidentally a medium for hotly criticising the legislature for alleged failure to carry out the people's wishes. The governor vetoed the amended beet sugar bounty bill. and also a bill appropriating \$40,000 for a state building and exhibit at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

The beet sugar bill, as originally passed, had been recalled from the governor's office, the governor having recommended that the amount paid any sugar factory be limited to \$25,000 annually. No limit was inserted, however, in the amended bill, which reduced the manufacturer's bounty from a cent to half a cent a pound.

Criticises the Legislature. The veto message said: "This legislature

has passed no laws to equalize the burden of taxation, and make corporate and other property pay its share of taxes. It was elected for the purpose of passing laws to equalize assessments and taxes, and to make railroads and other corporations pay as much taxes in proportion as the farmer and other small property owners. It has failed utterly to carry out the wish of the people in this respect. "The tax dodger has either controlled or

obstructed legislation. His interests have been carefully protected. The effort seems to have been made to appropriate as much money as possible, out of all proportion to the present income of the state, and to stifle all measures framed to make the tax dodger bear his share of increased expendi-ture."

Attacks Senate Particularly.

Gov. Pingree strongly attacked the senate in particular, because bills for taxing railroads and other corporations in like manner with other property still repose in senate committees. He added: "The republican party in convention, by its platform, unanimously pledged, and the people indorsed, reforms in taxation, not one of which has been fulfilled. Such violations of faith are sometimes as dangerous to parties as to individuals.'

As to individuals."

As to the Buffalo appropriation, the governor said: "If this republican legislature cannot afford to make the pay of Michigan volunteers in the Spanish-American war at least one dollar per day, it certainly should not tax the soldier's modes; home for the purpose of raising a fund to enable tax. purpose of raising a fund to enable tax lodgers to exhibit their wares in a neigh-

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Last Cabinet Meeting for Probably Two Weeks.

Although the President was in his office all day he saw few visitors, a cabinet session taking up part of the day and blocking visitors. This was the last cabinet session for probably two weeks. No important business was transacted, and there was not a great deal of talk regarding the Philippines or Cuba. A dispatch from General Otis was read, telling of an attack on the American forces, commanded by General MacArthur. The telegram said that this attack was led by Aguinaldo personally. The cabinet regard the insurrection as reaching an end. Several members said today that it is impossible to believe that the Filipinos can continue their operations. It is amazing, he said, how the natives secure ammunition and supplies. "They don' seem to know when they are whipped," said one cabinet officer.

The President and his party will leave for New England about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The President goes away on this trip without any feeling of anxiety concerning affairs at home and abroad. The situation in the Philippines is not alarming. It is regarded as encouraging. It is not believed that the American army there will ever be as closely pressed as a few days ago. While away from Washington the President will keep in close touch with important matters. Secretary Cor-telyou will see that nothing except most important business is brought to the chief executive's attention, as the trip is for rest and recreation. Should there be any important change in the Philippines President will know just as quickly as if were in Washington. Presidential Appointments.

The President has appointed Wm. M. Byrne district attorney for Delaware, to succeed Louis C. Vandergrift, resigned. Frank M. Wooten of Madison, Wis., has been appointed an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice, to fill a vacancy. He will probably be assigned to work under the Court of Claims.

The following postmasters have been appointed by the President:
Illinois—Springfield, Lewis H. Miner; Tiskilwa, David H. Baker.
Iowa—Lyons, William D. Jacobson. Massachusetts-Fitchburg, Charles Wallace; Ware, Paul R. Bridgman. New Jersey-Somerville, George New Mexico-Carlshad (late Eddy) Lewis

O. Fullen. O. Fullen.

New York—Bainbridge, Charles G. Norton; Mount Kisco, George D. Davis; Seneca Falls, H. M. Glen; Sherburne, Alexander Ross; Tupper Lake, Clarence L. King.

North Carolina—Winston-Salem (late Winston), P. H. Lybrook.
Ohio-Jamestown, John R. Crain.
Pennsylvania-Mount Joy, Frank G. Pen-Rhode Island-Bristol, William M. Gor-

man.
Tennessee—Jellico, William O. Beuglas.
Texas—Big Spring, George H. Sparenberg;
El Campo, Carl E. Ericson. Officers Assigned to Regiments.

The following named officers, recently promoted, have been assigned to regiments as follows: Col. Michael Cooney, to the 4th Cavalry; Lieut. Col. James N. Wheelan, to the 7th Cavalry; Maj. William Stanton, to the 8th Cavalry; Capt. Grote Hutcheson, to the 6th Cavalry; First Lieut, Samuel McP. Rutherford, to the 4th Cavairy; First Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, to the 3d U. S. Cavairy; First Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, to the 7th Cavairy; First Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, to the 7th Cavairy. Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Machias has sailed from Sandy Hook for Pensacola, Fla., towing the floating dry dock for that place. The Montgomery has arrived at Isla Flores, near Montevideo. The Olympia sailed yesterday from Singa pore for Colombo, Ceylon.

The Nashville has been ordered to be repaired at the Norfolk navy yard, where she is due about July 3.

Pays Penalty of Crime.

That Justice Was Done.

UPPER MARLBORO', Md., June 16 .-John Berry, colored, who three months ago brutally murdered Miss Mary Amanda Clarke, was hanged in the jail yard here this morning. The drop fell at 10:30, and so far as the spectators were able to see not a muscle of the executed man moved after his body stopped at the end of the rope. Death was caused by strangulation. Drs. Sascer, Owens and Humes pronounced Berry dead in thirteen minutes, and his body was lowered. Wyvill Bros., undertakers, took charge of the body and buried it in Mount Carmel cemetery.

The Rev. Fathers Trinkhaus and Gardner were with Berry for about two hours before the execution took place. Last night he



made a confession and this morning he was given communion. A few minutes before the march to the gallows was begun Father Gardner read the prayers for the Father Gardner read the prayers for the dying. Berry, who had previously put on a new suit of ciothes, followed his spiritual advisers from the cell through the rear door and up fifteen steps to the platform of the scaffold. Deputy Sheriff Tighe led the precession, while John Clark and Halle Moran walked with Berry. When the prisoner, with his arms bound, appeared at the door near the foot of the scaffold he took a good look at the gruesome structure and then scanned the crowd. Not a relative or friend was there, but a near relative of his victim was in the crowd.

Come to See Justice Done.

Seated on the door step was an elderly woman, Mrs. Hoile, a former resident of Washington, who said she had come several miles to see that justice was done. The guard on duty at the gate did not want to admit her, but she had a pass from the sheriff, and she insisted upon being admitted as a matter of right "Are you afraid I can't stand it?" sh "Well-" hesitated the guard.

"You needn't be afraid of that," Mrs. Holle interrupted. "I saw Pinkney and Bar-ber hanged, and if I could stand seeing two I can stand one."

Berry ascended the steps without dis-playing the least signs of nervousness, and stood on the scaffold, taking a deep interest in affairs as Deputy Sheriff Tighe was adjusting the noose and getting the black cap ready. About three minutes were spent this way. All this time Berry remained moved, except to look first at the priests and then at the officials and spectators Finally the signal was given, and the soul

of the condemned murderer was sent to eternity. Interest in the Hanging. During the early hours of the morning there was nothing about the town to indi-cate that any unusual happening would claim the attention of the people. Men went about their work as usual, and many of them did their best to see through a crack in the fence the occupant of the mur derer's cell. Some of them even climbed to the fence top, but Berry was too busily gaged in his religious devotions to pay any attention to them. There was not the rush such occasions, and it was not until after breakfast time that any apparent interes in the hanging was manifested. It was certain that the event would not take place earlier than the usual hour, and for this rea son the residents of the town, as well as hose from the surrounding country, who wanted to witness the affair, did not gather about the jail early in the morning. About 8 o'clock the crowd began to gather about the prison, and in a short time most of the available space was occupied. The fences, housetops and roofs of outbuildings seated quite a good crowd. Men, women and children were in the gathering, many colored vomen seeming particularly anxious to wit ness the hanging. The white ones of the creek, from where they could see, but could not be seen. And a number of them view-ed the revolting spectacle. Among the spectators were a number of Washingtonians. Some of them came on bicycles, oth ers in vehicles, and still others came on the train. There were several ex-sheriffs of the county in attendance, as well as severa others who hope to fill the office in the future. Soon after the body was taken down

placed in the grave. Had a Fill of Watermelon.

Berry had his fill of watermelon yester day afternoon before leaving the Baltimore jail. It was perhaps the best melon he had Jan. It was pernaps the best meion he had he enjoyed one so early in the season. This he admitted to a Star reporter in the jail last night, and the mere mention of the suscious fruit called out a loud laugh, such as a person in the face of death could hard. ly be expected to give. After eating as much melon as he wanted he smoked a fine Havana cigar, such as he had never before enjoyed, and when Sheriff Robey and Depu ty Eneriff Curley arrived at the Baltimor ty Eneriff Curley arrived at the Baltimore prison Berry, with an air of relief, said: "I'm ready." He had enjoyed himself in the Paltimore jail, but the suspense had been great, and realizing that there was no hope for him. Berry was anxious that the terrible ordeal should be over.

"I have nothing to fear." he said, when Father Boone, his spiritual adviser, had left him for the last time. "I have become reconciled," he added, "and why should I fight against the will of the Lord?"

Warden Hall, whose kindness to Berry had been fully appreciated, was able to grant every request he made, with one ex-

Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

CRITICISING THE PRESIDENT

It is Claimed That He Should Call for Volunteers.

Filipinos Cannot Be Conquered, It is Declared, With the Force

Recent events in the Philippines have led to considerable activity among men who hope for commissions if a call should be issued for the provisional army of volunteers. Those who have been investigating the matter are satisfied that while the President is still trying, by adopting other expediencies, to stave off the sending of a further large army to the Philippines, he has come to recognize the probability that a large body of volunteers will have to be called for. Very grave doubt is felt as to the ability of Gen. Otis to conquer the

pediency of organizing but three regiments of volunteers will prove sufficient. While each battle that is fought show that our army is abundantly able to cope with the rebels in an engagement, and that even when under such disadvantages as they were in the recent engagement near Manila the courage and dash of the Amer-Manila the courage and dash of the American soldier surely tells, yet it is suggested that winning battles whenever a chance is given for a fight, is not all that is necessary to conquer the country. The rebels have not only got to be whipped, but must also be kept whipped, and the country must be occupied as it is taken.

It is said that the President's hesitation about putting a sufficient force of troops.

Filipinos with the force he has at his dis-

posal, and it is not believed that the ex-

about putting a sufficient force of troops in the Philippines is due to an apprehenin the Philippines is due to an apprehen-sion that a cail for volunteers might pro-voke criticism and be made the subject of political attack, and that he has been in-clined when public men have urged upon him the necessity of a larger army to sus-pect that the desire of "constituents" to get military commissions had an influ-ence in suggesting this advice. His reluc-tance to do what appears to many to be tance to do what appears to many to be the necessary thing to put an end to the war has lately provoked considerable criticism, and he has been advised that his optimism is liable to have bad results. ome who have talked with him and with War Department officials within the last forty-eight hours say that the President has come to recognize that something con-clusive must soon be done, and that if a decisive blow is not given the Philippine rebels soon he will yield to necessity and call for a large force of volunteers. It is said that if he concludes to make the call it will not be by states, but that volunteer officers who have shown their ability will be commissioned to raise regiments where they may, without respect to state lines.

SUPPORTS PRESIDENT'S ACTION. Representative Pugh Favors the Re cent Civil Service Order.

Representative Samuel J. Pugh of Ken-

tucky, who is in Washington, is one of the republican congressmen who had a very narrow escape at the November election He was elected, on the face of the returns by 51 votes, as it now appears, but it was several days before it could really be decided was had been victorious. Mr. Pugh neartily supports the President's recent civil service order. "I approve of that entirely," he said to a Star representative. "I have always wanted to get at the abuses of civil service reform by direct legislation. You see, whoever is responsible for any kind of work ought to have the selection of his assistants. I do not believe in holding a man accountable for anything and not let him select those whom he must depend upon. I am not one of those, how-ever, who think the whole thing ought to go. There are some places, like the railway work well enough. I should prefer to vote for some large restrictions in the reform rather than for its total abolition, but if had to choose between total abolition and what we found here on March 4, when republicans came back into power, I should

In speaking of his own election, Mr. Pugh said that republican indifference was more than anything else accountable for his narrow margin. His opponent made a s.ill hunt, so still that the republican leaders all assured their candidate that he had a walk-It was with difficulty that he could get them to believe there was any necessity for getting out a full vote. In the last few days of the campaign, however, they began to work, and, as a result, Mr. Pugh re-ceived more votes than any other congres-sional candidate of either party in the state, in spite of the small margin by which h was finally successful. "I have very few colored voters in my district," said Mr. Pugh, in speaking of that matter, "and we have no trouble in having their votes cast counted. They are pretty solidly re publican. In one or two counties there quite a few negroes, but in my own county I do not think there are twelve colored voters. On the question of recognition I have never had any difficulty with this vote. I secured the appointment of secretary of legation, or secretary to the min-ister to Liberia, for a young colored man in my district. With this recognition the colored people have reasonably been catisfied. I have no colored postmasters. eaking of the election in Kentucky this Mr. Pugh gave it as his opinion that State Attorney General Taylor would be nominated by the republicans, and that he would stand a good chance for election. democrats are still disputing over a nominee, and may be so badly broken up as to lose the state

TRIAL OF THE HOLLAND.

Attempt to Be Made Over a Measured Course in Long Island Sound. Acting on the recommendation of the naval board of construction, the Navy Department has directed an official trial to be made of the submarine torpedo boat Holland, over a measured course in Peconet Bay, in Long Island Sound. The trial will be conducted by officers of the navy and will be designed to test the merits of that peculiar fighting machine. No date has yet been fixed for the trial, but it will probably take place in the course of the next few weeks. The main object of the test is to demonstrate the ability of the Holland boat to approach within range of an enemy observed, by submerging itself, and then destroying it by torpedocs. Two buoys will be placed a mile apart. An improvised tarput in the coffin the crowd dispersed, although a few people remained to see the body taken to Mt. Carmel cemetery and get will be placed on one of these, and Holland boat will start from the other. will be expected to make most of the tance under water and when within firing distance to discharge torpedoes at the tar-get. In case the vessel is able to accom-plish all that is claimed for it, it will prove a most important factor in naval warfar

> Naval Orders. Lieut. J. A. Sears, at the New York navy

yard; Lieut. J. L. Purcell, on the Wabash and Lieut. R. C. Bitler, at the Norfolk hydrographic office, have been ordered to emporary duty on the Solace on her cruise to the Asiatic station. Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison has

been ordered to duty in the bureau of supplies and accounts. Assistant Paymasters F. P. Hackett and

V. S. Jackson to the New York navy yard. Surgeon A. F. Magruder has been grant-ed four months' leave of absence with perhission to leave the United States.

Assistant Paymaster D. Tiffany, jr., has een ordered to the Asiatic station, per Solace.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. Brown, jr., has been ordered to the Detroit, relieving Paymaster F. T. Arms, who is transferred to the Indiana.

INSULAR COMMISSION

THE STAR BY MAIL,

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Persons leaving the city for any

Preparing a Code of Laws for the Island of Porto Rico.

NECESSITY FOR SPEEDY ACTION

Despotic Power of the Present Minister of Justice.

FRENCH CLAIM

The insular commission, having completed and submitted its report upon the general conditions in Porto Rico, is now engaged in drawing up a proposed code of laws for the island, which the President will either submit to Congress for enactment, or, in his judgment, put into effect pending final action by Congress. This is an important werk, and will occupy the commission for the entire summer, it is thought.

It is understood that recommendations are being made to the President by persons familiar with the situation in Porto Rico to enforce a system of laws, by virtue of the evereignty of this government, as soon as possible, without waiting for the tedious and uncertain action of Congress in the premises. It is confidently asserted that there is no doubt of the power of the President to do this, and it is pointed out that Great Britain has always pursued a similar course with her newly acquired possessions. That is, where a country has been taken over by conquest or cession, the crown has asserted sovereignty to the extent of en-forcing laws in advance of action by the Vecessity for Speedy Action.

There is undoubted necessity, it is said,

or speedy action of this kind in Porto Rico. The island is being conducted as best It may be under the old Spanish laws, modified from time to time by the military authorities to suit the exigencies of the ocasion. The lack of a stable system upon which every man can depend is said to be causing embarrassment in the island, and eally preventing development.

It is asserted that the minister of justice in Porto Rico now exercises power which is almost despotic. He can prevent cases from coming to trial, and only recently the attention of officials was called, it is said, to a case where he directed that a murderer should not be prosecuted. It is claimed that there are from 1.500 to 2.000 prisoners in the jails of Porto Rico, awaiting trial, whose cases cannot be properly handled until a code of laws is established. This has been denied by the minister of justice, but the insular commission, it is asserted, has proof of the fact.

Work of the Commission

The commission, having knowledge from personal investigation of the peculiar conditions existing in Porto Rico, is drawing up code with reference to all features of local affairs. In its work the commission is taking the best elements of the different state codes and of the United States Statutes, as well as occasionally lifting out a paragraph from the Spanish code, where it seems to suit the Porto Rican situation. The commissioners are lawyers of experi-ence and their aim in this direction is to repare a practical, feasible will work with as little friction as possible. No franchises in Porto Rico are being granted, it is announced, notwithstanding the repeated assertions to the contrary. It is said that the commission has received a large number of applications for franchis oad applications being in the majority, It is evident, the commission says, that there will be no lack of competition for privileges of this kind in the Island, and if the recommendations of the commission are adopted the franchises will be granted without favoritism and to the companies offer-

government and the people of Porto Rico. Contest Over a Railroad Franchise. In this connection there is a lively contention on hand now over a railroad franchise in the island which was granted by Spain. A French railway company was given a charter to build certain railroads. only a portion of which has been completed. The government was to pay the railway company a bounty equal to 8 per

cent annually on a valuation of \$30,000 mile for the road constructed.

The French company now demands that the United States should not only acknowledge and validate the charter, but should pay the bounty which the company received under its former arrangement with another government. On the other hand, the Porto Ricans claim that the charter was invalidated by non-compliance with its terms by the railway company, and that the whole case falls to the ground. If that contention is upheld by the commission the road will be sold and the proceeds paid to the bondholders. A delegation representing the French bondholders will appear before the commission next Tuesday to argue the

WILL BE SIGNED TODAY.

Reciprocity Trenty With the British Colony of the Barbados. A new treaty between the United States and Great Britain, covering reciprocity

with the British West Indian colony of the Barbados, will be signed at the State Department this afternoon, according to arrangements made yesterday, when the details of the treaty were practically concluded. A few minor points still remained. and it was therefore arranged that a further conference be held today to perfect these details. This is the first reciprocity treaty under the reciprocity clause of the Dingley tariff law, as the previous agree-ments have been under a section allowing "reciprocity arrangements" going into effect by proclamation and without the for y of a treaty. It is the first of the

the War Department sales may be made on not been regularly paid, or who are in the field. Officers will certify that the stores are for their own use, and receipt for them. Enlisted men will obtain permits from their company commanders, approved by the commanding officer, for purchases on credit, Permits will not be given to a soldier in excess of the unincumbered pay due him, nor. in any month in excess of his monthly pay, A recruit may be furnished on credit with such of the following articles as may be reeded by him: A hand-basin, a piece of scap, a tooth brush, two towels, a comb, a hair brush, a shoe brush and box of shoe blacking and not to exceed one pound of to-

Three Counts Go to Prison. PARIS. June 16.-The correctional police court today sentenced Comte de Dion Comte d'Aubigny and Comte d'Assy to fortnight in prison and to pay 100 france fine for participation in the disturbances at Auteuil June 4. Others were sentenced to imprisonment for from one me months on the same charge.

Indian colonies-Jamaica, Guiana and Bermuda-are seeking. SALES ON CREDIT TO SOLDIERS. Permission Granted by General Order of the Department. According to a general order issued by credit to officers and enlisted men who have